THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1846. WHOLE NO. 1294.

Original Poetry.

TIME.

FROM THE FRENCH OF BERANGER.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Young lassie my leaden,
I carved not gods in the skies,
When, wake'd by the sweetness of thy lay,
Earl and sainted before me open'd,
Thank me when by sculptor's art
Thy face shall be copied,
Fay, old man, my fair one cried,
Our love, for mercy's sake, oh, spare!

When from her wrinkled brow with awe,
Downward our eyes we quickly cast,
Lo! at his rapid feet we see,
The dust of all the ages past.
A new-born flower we now descried,
Withered by him, faded and rent;
Fay, old man, my fair one cried,
Our love, for mercy's sake, oh, spare!

Nothing on earth, or skies, or air,
Nothing I spare, which once I held.
He answer'd with a voice austere:
As now, you've always known me and
When of the past the veil's aside,
A few short days only expect,
Fay, old man, my fair one cried,
Our love, for mercy's sake, oh, spare!

A hooded rapious which at gaze,
Rejoic'd by hunters don't appear,
By me were sunk and overthrown,
With shame, and all low disquiet.
For stars which flew in ethers wide,
With scorn, and I linked from their sphere;
Fay, old man, my fair one cried,
Our love, for mercy's sake, oh, spare!

But yet your world my power resumes,
For pleasure's charms will conquer me.
And fruitful nature still ascends,
The immense branches of its tree
For with new fruits they are supplied,
Although these fruits I destroy were;
Fay, old man, my fair one cried,
Our love, for mercy's sake, oh, spare!

Time flies, and while with join we go,
Pleasures alas! which cause can keep,
Seeing of its flight I weep?
To hide his flight, bill on in sleep,
But hark! the hours which quickly glide,
Proclaim how short our moments are.
Fay, I cry, for mercy's sake,
Our love, for mercy's sake, oh, spare!

BY BITTAUNE.

Original Tales.

HARRY BEAUMONT;
OR,
The Penny Guardian.
CONCLUDED.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CHAPTER II.

The next morning in musing over the events of the preceding evening he could not help wondering in himself if he had not been a fool for once parting Miss Fairley a degree of attention, which, to the superficial eye, would look like the beginning of one proofs of preference, and which was very different from the plan of coldness and reserve which he had at first marked out for himself.

"So," thought he, "it is ever become progress of intimacy between two members of the same household, that the triumph would be on the side of Beaumont's cautious reserve.

"For fair? The garden of the world—the home. Of all art yields, and nature can decree!"

Modern tourists have made us so familiar with Italy, that the most fortified among us are not conversant with the different routes, the palaces, churches, ruins, galleries, and with the very prices and fashions, all with the friends of their native towns. But its hallowed and classical soil is not to be further hackneyed by our unworthy pen, though there are full many a bosom would fathom more than one glowing description.

Beaumont could not forget, and there, to his great surprise, encountered in the foreign crowd, the ever charming Miss Fairley. Her parents had returned to Italy after spending to their deep sorrow their native soil, and Beaumont, had permitted her to accompany some friends who were about making a visit to Rome. The gentleman and devoted Mr. John was no longer in her train, and his place was filled by a young German officer who was now sitting opposite to her with a truly national reverence.

As Beaumont fortunately had no acquaintance with the persons who composed Miss Fairley's party, he thought himself disposed without incurring the charge of rudeness to pay his respects to her particular civilities—and during their stay at Naples they seldom came in contact.

Eight years of residence abroad had been passed not be thought of returning home. But about that time he found that his presence was required in order to effect certain important changes in his financial deposits. Besides this another duty there, claimed the charge of visiting that of procuring a future home for his young charge, Mary Beaumont. Beaumont could not help feeling that the gentleman and friend of a school-mate soon bee- ame tribune to the gay spirits of "sweet sixteen." Madame Lorraine, the accomplished lady of the wholly unread him of her unrivalled accomplishments and of her predecessor in the different branches of her education. Her pupil, however, was not found to have been exaggerated, or that they might prove to be the indulgent opinion of a too partial instructress.

He arrived in New York, and several days elapsed ere he summoned resolution to make his visit to Madame F——'s.

Beaumont tried to persuade himself that the interruptions from the visits of friends and various gentlemanners, unclassical in a woman-loved and hitherto unexperienced, the postponement of this important visit. But the fact was, he had certain serious and unaccountable misgivings, that made him shrink from an introduction to the young person whose fate depended so much upon him. It might be termed a first introduction, for she would now meet him as it were, under a new character. The simple, childlike creature had now expanded into the woman, and he felt that his title of guardian could no longer rest so lightly upon him but might possibly involve him in many annoyances and perplexities. Should this young creature be smitten with a love of accomplishment, and of the pleasures of society (and such a taste would only be natural to her years)—how was he to gratify it? Could he introduce into the fashionable circles a beauty he moved in the unknown orphan? Was it likely that any of the aristocratic relations of his acquaintance would be willing to receive into their domestic circle a young lady who could tell nothing upon the subject." Beaumont appeared embarrassed and annoyed and tried to parry the question—and Mary, with the quickness of womanly tact dropped the subject, though her curiosity was now doubly excited by this appearance of mystery. She supposed that it might be connected with events painful for him to recall; and therefore she generously resolved within herself never again to cloud his brow by an allusion to it, and trust that he would hereafter of his own accord give her some particulars upon this interesting subject.

Several months passed by in uninterrupted, quiet but pleasant. Beaumont had now an occupation in watching the development of the rich mental gifts of one, whom it was delight to remember loved so entirely upon him. His playful criticisms, his judicious remarks, guided her taste and directed her improvement in all her different pursuits. At his approach, her eye brightened, and her whole countenance proclaimed the fascination of his presence. Mary had a heart overflowing with warm affections, and Beaumont's kindness, his delicate looking child afterwards spreads into the course and vulgar woman. Though hope occasionally whispered some fear relating to the future of his position, the same tormenting spirit replied that it sometimes required more than one generation to efface all traces of a low origin and vulgar origin. His over-wrought imagination at last pictured the child and Madame Lorraine, transformed into the lorded, sumptuous girl with red hands and round shoulders—"Good Heavens, what would be to do with her!"

All his refinement of taste and feeling, and his fastidiousness with regard to the female character, rose up in judgment against the imagination of one created to know the worst, he seized his hat and started off to Madame F——'s.

Arrived at the house, the porter was opened by a servant, who, in reply to his request to see Madame Lorraine, informed him that she "was not out of health, and confined to her room—but would be with to see one of the Governesses." Beaumont knew that this must be Miss Dixon. The servant, an untutored Hibernian lass, left him standing in the entry, whilst she went in search of the young lady. Beaumont now thought he might take the liberty of seating himself in the adjoining parlor. He opened the door and perplexed, supposing

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E'r DANIEL JOHNSON, Esq., is Agent for this paper in Fayetteville, N. C., and vicinity. wy 10 9

INFORMATION WANTED

Of the following named persons who have not paid their subscription in this paper:

Of Thos. J. Blackwell, late of Livingston, Alabama.
Of Dr. Jos. B. Dunlap, late of Dellhower, New Jersey.
Of Gen. P. Sprigman, of Greensville, Virginia.
Of Gen. Runyon, late of Thomasville, New York.
Of Dr. K. Cook, late of Fort Towson, Arkansas.
Of Dr. Jos. S. Supple, late of Sand Fort, Alabama.
Of Jas. F. Clayton, late of do. do.
Of C. E. Passenay, late of do. do.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We receive many persons that are inadmissible on account of their length. Some of these are very good, and we would be glad to use them—and a short intelable piece will find acceptance, where a long poem of equal merit is refused. We hope correspondents please bear this in mind.

The Invocation to Death is received, with many thanks to E. E. It is a charming little poem.

Thanks to H. H. for his fine poem, which has no other fault than the one we speak of above. The pamphlet was unfortunately overlooked, but we have since found it, and of course shall comply with his request.

Matilda's de Lacey is accepted. If the fair author would re-write her pieces once or even twice, she might convert many errors which now deform them. We should be pleased to examine the other that she speaks of.

Loosing the First Cancer is too without its good points, and were it half the length, we should unhesitatingly accept it—but a tale that occupies five or six columns of our paper ought to be very good and well sustained throughout. Does the author object to our holding it for future consideration, or shall we return it to her?

The Zephyr's Song, is accepted.

Lenore, by C. J. R., we must respectfully decline. Our very good friend, the author, may have forgotten publish, if the writer has no objection.

THIS WEEK'S PAPER.

We conclude to-day Harry Beaumont, or The Young Guardian, which our readers will, no doubt agree with us in pronouncing a very interesting tale. We would also call attention to a translation from the admirable French poet Berauger, one of the most spirited translations that we have ever seen. The author seems to have caught the very spirit of the original.

Our readers will also perceive that we have added to the usual variety of good things on the fourth page, a Flower and a Culinary Department, for Eveline is our motto.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

"Those who cultivate the earth are the choicest people of God, if he ever had a chosen people distinguished for integrity and generous virtue.

In language of this kind did the illustrious author of the Declaration of American Independence express his opinion of the ennobling tendency of agricultural pursuits upon the mental and moral character of those engaged in them. And while his expressions may perhaps be considered rather too strong, we think it can easily be shown that the idea he meant to convey is by no means unwarranted by the truth.

It has often been remarked that a very large proportion of the distinguished men of our nation have come from the country, young men of worth and distinction to the town. But the statement of this fact has generally been answered by an allusion to the much smaller population of the various towns and cities on the land, and an assertion that they had produced their full share in proportion to numbers, of illustrious names. But without going into the facts of the case, which at the end would prove but little, for such is the constant intermixture of the two classes of population, that the evidence obtained could not be relied upon, we shall proceed to offer a few reasons why a residence in the country should be more promotive of moral and intellectual greatness.

We do not mean, however, to assert that a country as preferable to a city life in everything that relates to the improvement of the mind. We think far differently. The bustle of a large city, the lookfords or new sights that are daily crowding upon the attention, the hurry of active business, where twenty things must be thought of and nearly each at once, all tend to penetrate great quickness and readiness of mind. And the activity of the mental faculties is most certainly a thing to be desired, if it be not purchased by the accident of more important qualities. But we are afraid that such a life often the case—the others become quick and ready be but a bad mis about him. In one a constant phrase, but he has acquired also a great tendency to merely skim over the surface of things—he thinks he has not time to look deeper—no one must be but become egotistical. In accordance with this, he is always self-possessed, and ready to converse and offer his opinion upon nearly any subject whatever. He glances rapidly over the newspaper in the morning, catches a few ideas, as it were, out of the current of thought by the hair of their heads, and then in the glare and excitement of a city life has no time to ponder deeply over any of the mysteries of the material or the spiritual world.

On the other hand how different is it with the farmer, or any other dweller in the open country. His life is calm and tranquil. He has not such a constant succession of images flashing continually before his eyes and therefore is able to give those that do come a more attentive and thorough examination. He has time for thought. His ears are not always filled with cants cry for the hour's excitement. He is, perhaps, neither ready nor quick, but must when it hears a question, may not spring at once to the answer, but he has gained what is of far more importance. He has acquired a habit of looking below the surface of things and of the depths of nature and the human soul. His mind has been insensibly moulded by the calm but grand scenes that daily surround him. If he can write, as he passes morning along, the song of the bird or the vastness of the heavens, but that nobody and their grandeur have entered into his soul.

For it is a great mistake to think, as some appear to, that the scenes that surround us exert no influence, that a tree, a rock, a flower, has no beauty to accustomed to them that we are seemingly unconscious of their presence. That they do exist, because, in presents by the fact that, if those scenes alter in the least, we immediately notice it. The farmer on his fields may not be conscious of listening to the songs of the birds around him, but let those songs suddenly cease, and he would at once remark it. He may not appear to admire the sky that above his head as blue, and the air balmy, but let a single black cloud rise to form above the horizon of the west, or the low gusty breeze blow over his face, and he is alive to the alteration. But if he is conscious of the change, he must have been conscious of what had preceded it, or else he would not have known that it was a change. This proves, therefore, that even while men, in one sense, are unaware of it, surrounding objects do continually exert an influence over their minds.

Looking at the subject from these views in this light, who can doubt that those who dwell amid the works of God, even within the great temple of nature itself, are placed in more favorable circumstances than those who are so surrounded by the works of man, that the hand of Art becomes a veil between the soul and its Creator!

But, even while we say this, we are aware that we have not fully stated the cause of the town. We are conscious that it was within the walls of cities that the flame of liberty, which had been well nigh trampled out by feudal tyranny, began once more to blaze. We acknowledge that, with much that is corrupting, there flows from such continual intercourse of man with man, a tide of courtesy and gentleness over the whole land. We cannot forget the obligations that the Public Ledger owes to the possession of many a fair chart of commerce, and the numerous refugee that have been saved on the voyage, in other things as well as this, from wreck. And yet, while acknowledging all this, we still adhere to the main, to what has been advanced—and would rather boldly challenge investigation than shrink from it.

"God made the country, and man made the town."

LAMENTABLE SHIPWRECK

Loss of a Swedish Corvette—One hundred and Fourteen Lives lost!—On Sunday night the brother Swan, Capt. Snell, arrived in port from New Orleans, having on board seventeen persons, picked up at sea, about four o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 3d of May. These unfortunate creatures were a portion of the crew of the Swedish corvette Gotheraa, commanded by Lt. J. Eliet, Esq., which was upset by a squall on the 2d inst., when about twenty-five miles north of Matanzas. When the squall struck the vessel, she was thrown upon her beam ends, and the guns breaking away from their fastenings, crushed to death upon their carriages, and in this manner caused her to turn bottom up wards, and in a few awful moments she sank below the surface, leaving nothing for the one hundred and thirty-one men composing her crew to cling to for safety but a few floating spars and the long boat, which was also thrown bottom upwards. The scene of this moment was one of indescribable horror, but of short duration, as the most of the crew, including the captain, were carried down in the vortex created by the sinking of the vessel, without the power to make an effort for self-preservation.

Of the one hundred and thirty-one human beings who, a few short minutes before, were all life and safety, in the prospect of a speedy return to their homes, from which they have been absent about nine months, none were left to describe the horrors which attended this sudden calamity, save the seventeen who were able to clutch hold of the long boat, and with but this support to sustain themselves in the water, they remained for about thirty hours, exposed to the buffeting of the waves and scorching sun, without a morsel to eat or a drop of water to allay their thirst. While in this situation the barque Swan hove in sight, and being attracted to the spot by the unusual sight, and the signals which was at first thought to be a piratical craft, the unfortunates were speedily taken on board, and their wants for which they were in need of, were cheerfully afforded by Captain Snell.

On their arrival here they were taken charge of by H. D. Seltzer, Esq., the Swedish Consul at this port, and furnished with clothing and other necessaries, of which they were entirely destitute when picked up. Some of them have not yet recovered from the effects of their exposure.

OUR NAVAL FORCE.

The New York Courier and Enquirer of Monday contains the following information, relative to our naval force available at the present crisis between the United States and Mexico being at war, it believes, of course the last of the latter countries to the frontier. Our fleet in the Gulf and on the Pacific side, will undoubtedly at once commence operations. At Matanzas, on the Pacific coast, the squadron at the latest dates consisted of the frigate Congress, mounting 54 guns; the frigate Cyane, 36 guns; sloops-of-war Portsmouth and Levant of 24 each, and the schooner Shark of 12 guns. On the 21st ultimo, the frigate Savine arrived at Vera Cruz, but went to sea the same day in company with the frigates Cumberland, Potomac, and the sloop-of-war Falmouth, from Commodore Conner.

According to the same account the U. S. frigate John Adams was the only vessel of war off Vera Cruz, although the remainder of the squadron were daily-expected in the vicinity. Gen. Scott was to do nothing there alone. The fortress of Juan de Ulloa would resist a very heavy attack—once certainly after the arrival of the troops of the Texas army to which it yielded a few years since. The French squadron then consisted of three large frigates and two brigs-of-war, which were anchored in the deepest water point blank distance from the eastern face of the castle, and the bomb vessels but little further. There were seventy-five guns in the castle, and the number of those engaged in the bombardment of the squadron only 26, some of which were carronades.

Of the French vessels the Cyclops had two mortars, but not two inches size from which to hurl the others did their share. One of the bombs lodged in the magazine, which was blown up and about 500 men killed. After ten hours fighting the Mexicans yielded. Since that time the fortress has been thoroughly repaired. A new water battery has been built, and 32 and 42 pounders have been mounted in place of the 18's and 18's; from 12 to 20 heavy mortars have been introduced, and the fortress is now considered by the Mexicans as in the very best condition to resist an attack.

MAP OF TEXAS.

We are indebted to the kindness of our friend Mr. Chandler, of the United States Gazette, for the accompanying map, which will enable our readers to understand the exact position of the different places spoken of in our news from the army.

The position of the American Army is not much at upon the map—it is immediately opposite Matamoras. The distance from the camp of General Taylor, across the Peninsula, between the Rio Grande and Point Isabel is about ten miles.

The distance to be traversed by the enemies' col that can reach Point Isabel are as follows:

From Matamoras, by the nearest route,	200 miles.
From Galveston, by the inside route,	350 miles.
From Galveston, by the route of the mouth of the Mississippi,	962 miles.
From Matamoras to Galveston,	450 miles.
From Matamoras to the last of the Rio Grande,	70 miles.

The mouth of the Rio Grande, ten miles south of our camp opposite Matamoras, is the point at the highest tide. In a heavy sea the navigation is very dangerous, vessels often taking four or five days in coming from the mouth of the river to the anchorage of the steamer. The current is very rapid, so that it runs ten miles an hour in some places. The country on both sides is nearly level, and for thirty-one miles composing her crew to cling to for safety but a few floating spars and the long boat, which was also thrown bottom upwards. The scene of this moment was one of indescribable horror, but of short duration, as the most of the crew, including the captain, were carried down in the vortex created by the sinking of the vessel, without the power to make an effort for self-preservation.

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MEXICAN.

Mexico is the name of a large country, and the capital of that country. It is a very large city, and contains a great many people. Some of the people are white, and some are black, and some are yellow, and some are red. Some of the people are rich, and some are poor, and some are very poor. Some of the people are very wicked, and some are very good. Some of the people are very ignorant, and some are very learned. Some of the people are very lazy, and some are very industrious. Some of the people are very cowardly, and some are very brave. Some of the people are very cruel, and some are very kind. Some of the people are very proud, and some are very humble. Some of the people are very dishonest, and some are very honest. Some of the people are very unjust, and some are very just. Some of the people are very unmerciful, and some are very merciful. Some of the people are very unholy, and some are very holy. Some of the people are very unbelieving, and some are very believing. Some of the people are very unfaithful, and some are very faithful. Some of the people are very unrighteous, and some are very righteous. Some of the people are very ungodly, and some are very godly. Some of the people are very unchristian, and some are very christian. Some of the people are very unchristlike, and some are very christlike. Some of the people are very unchristianlike, and some are very christianlike. Some of the people are very unchristianly, and some are very christianly. Some of the people are very unchristianlikeness, and some are very christianlikeness. Some of the people are very unchristianlikeness, and some are very christianlikeness. Some of the people are very unchristianlikeness, and some are very christianlikeness

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Congressional News.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Last Monday morning the President sent in the following message relative to our relations with Mexico.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico, renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Congress. In my message at the commencement of your present session, the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries in March, 1845, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries committed by the Mexican government on citizens of the United States in their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were then laid before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my present convictions of the condition of affairs up to that time, than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this government to regulate and adjust our boundary, and other causes of difference with that power on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last to seek the reopening of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired results. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injuries which we have suffered from Mexico, and which have been accumulating during a period of more than twenty years, every expression that could tend to inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a pacific result, was carefully avoided. An envoy of the United States repaired to Mexico with full powers to adjust every existing difference. But though present on the Mexican soil, by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican government not only refused to receive him, or listen to his propositions, but, after a long-continued series of menaces, have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow citizens on our own soil.

It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the origin, progress and failure of that mission. In pursuance of the instructions given in September last an inquiry was made on the 13th of October, 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, whether the Mexican government would receive an Envoy from the United States intrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments," with the assurance that "should the answer be in the affirmative, such an Envoy would be immediately despatched to Mexico." The Mexican Minister on the fifteenth of October gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same time, that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, and was intrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress of the wrongs of our citizens naturally and inseparably blended itself with the question of boundary. The settlement of the one question in any correct view of the subject involves that of the other. I could not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the claims of our much injured and long suffering citizens, many of which had existed for more than twenty years, should be postponed, or separated from the settlement of the boundary question.

Mr. Slidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of November, and was courteously received by the authorities of that city. But the government of Gen. Herrera was then tottering to its fall. The revolutionary party had seized upon the Texas question to effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to restore friendly relations with the United States, and to receive our Minister to negotiate for the settlement of this question, was violently assailed, and was made the great theme of denunciation against it. The government of General Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive our Minister; but it yielded to the storm raised by its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to accredit Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. These are so fully and ably exposed in the note of Mr. Slidell of the 24th of December last to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, herewith transmitted, that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further detail on this portion of the subject.

Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, General Herrera yielded the government to General Paredes without a struggle, and on the 30th of December resigned the Presidency. This revolution was accomplished solely by the army, the people having taken little part in the contest; and thus the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military leader.

Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. Slidell to present his credentials to the government of General Paredes, and ask to be officially received by him. There would have been less ground for taking this step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutional continuance of the government of General Herrera, and the refusal of the latter to receive our minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless an intimation had been given by Gen. Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor.

But the government of Gen. Paredes owes its existence to a military revolution, by which the subsisting constitutional authorities had been subverted. The form of government was entirely changed, as well as all the high functionaries by whom it was administered.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Slidell, in obedience to my direction, addressed a note to the Mexican Minister of foreign relations, under date of the 1st of March last, asking to be received by that government in the diplomatic character to which he had been appointed. This minister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the government and people of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore remained for our envoy but to demand his passports, and return to his own country.

Thus the government of Mexico, though solemnly pledged by official acts in October last to receive and accredit an American envoy, violated their plighted faith, and refuse the offer of a peaceful adjustment of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection was enhanced by the manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the envoy, who came because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity or discussing it, our envoy was present on their own soil. Nor can it be ascribed to a want of sufficient powers; our envoy had full power to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our propositions for settlement were unreasonable: permission was not even given our envoy to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, on our part, would not listen to any reasonable terms of their suggestion: the Mexican government refused all negotiation, and have made no propositions of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present session, I informed you that upon the earnest appeal both of Congress and convention of Texas, I had ordered an efficient military force to take a position "between the Nueces and the Del Norte." This had become necessary to meet a threatened invasion of Texas by the Mexican forces, for which extensive military preparations had been made. The invasion was threatened solely because Texas had determined, in accordance with a solemn resolution of the Congress of the United States to annex herself to our Union; and, under these circumstances it was plainly our duty to extend our protection over her citizens and soil.

This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican government would refuse to receive our envoy.

Meantime, Texas, by the final action of our Congress, has become an integral part of our Union. The Congress of Texas, by its acts of December 19th, 1836, had declared the Rio del Norte to be the boundary of that Republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nueces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been represented in the Congress and in the Convention of Texas, had thus taken part in the act of annexation itself, and is now included within our Congressional districts. Our own Congress had, moreover, with great unanimity, by the act approved December 31st, 1845, recognised the country beyond the Nueces as a part of our territory by including it within our own revenue system; and a revenue officer, to reside within that district, has been appointed by and with the advise and consent of the Senate. It became, therefore, of urgent necessity to provide for the defence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, on the 13th of January last, instructions were issued to the General in command of those troops to occupy the left bank of the Del Norte.

This river, which is the southwestern boundary of the State of Texas, is an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion was threatened; upon it and in its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the Government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports at Brazos Santiago and the mouth of the Del Norte for the reception of supplies by sea, the stronger and more healthful military positions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and a more abundant supply of provisions, water, fuel and forage, and the advantages which are afforded by the Del Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier.

The movement of the troops to the Del Norte was made by the commanding General, under positive instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts toward Mexican citizens, and to regard the relations between the Republic and the United States as peaceful, unless she should declare war, or commit acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He was specially directed to protect private property and respect personal rights.

The army moved from Corpus Christi on the 11th of March, and on the 28th of that month arrived on the left bank of the Del Norte, opposite to Matamoras, where it encamped on a commanding position, which has since been strengthened by the erection of field works. A depot has also been established at Point Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, thirty miles in rear of the encampment. The selection of his position was necessarily confided to the judgment of the General in command.

The Mexican forces at Matamoras assumed a belligerent attitude, and on the 12th of April, Gen. Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to break up his camp within twenty-four hours, and to retire beyond the Nueces River, and in the event of his failure to comply with these demands, announced that arms, and arms alone, must decide the question. But no open act of hostility was committed until the twenty-fourth of April.

On that day, Gen. Arista, who had succeeded to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated to General Taylor that "he considered hostilities commenced and should prosecute them." A party of dragoons of sixty-three men and officers were on the same day despatched from the American camp up the Rio del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether the Mexican troops had crossed, or were preparing to cross the river, "became engaged with a large body of these troops, and after a short affair, in which some sixty were killed and wounded, appear to have been surrounded and compelled to surrender."

The grievous wrongs perpetrated by Mexico upon our citizens throughout a long period of years, remain unredressed; and solemn treaties, pledging her public faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A Government either unable or unwilling to enforce the execution of such treaties, fails to perform one of its plainest duties.

Our commerce with Mexico has been almost annihilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both nations; but our merchants have been deterred from prosecuting it from the system of outrage and extortion which the Mexican authorities have pursued against them, whilst their appeals through their own government for indemnity have been made in vain. Our forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor in repelling the insults and redressing the injuries inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we are involved.

Instead of this, however, we have been exerting our best efforts to propitiate her good will. Upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself, thought proper to unite its destinies with our own, she has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and, in official proclamations and manifestoes, has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the mean time, we have tried every effort at reconciliation. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted, even before the recent information from the frontier of the Del Norte. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war.

As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we are called upon, by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to vindicate, with decision, the honor, the rights, and the interests of our country.

Anticipating the possibility of a crisis like that which has arrived, instructions were given in August last "as a precautionary measure," against invasion, or threatened invasion, authorizing General Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers, not from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, and corresponding letters were addressed to the respective Governors of those States. These instructions were repeated; and in January last, soon after the incorporation of "Texas into our union of States," General Taylor was further "authorized by the President to make a requisition upon the Executive of that State for such of its militia force as may be needed to repel invasion or to secure the country against apprehended invasion." On the 2d of March, he was again reminded, "in the event of the approach of any considerable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the authority with which he was clothed to call to him such auxiliary force as he might need." War actually existing, and our territory having been invaded, General Taylor, pursuant to authority vested in him by my direction, has called on the Governor of Texas for four regiments of Statetroops—two to be mounted, and to serve on foot; and on the Governor of Louisiana for four regiments of infantry to be sent to him as soon as practicable.

In further vindication of our rights and defence of our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress to recognise the existence of the war, and to place at the disposition of the Executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that authority should be given to call into the public service a large body of volunteers to serve for not less than six or twelve months unless sooner discharged. A volunteer force is, beyond question, more efficient than any other description of citizen soldiers; and it is not to be doubted that a number far beyond that required would readily rush to the field upon the call of their country. I further recommend that a liberal provision be made for sustaining our entire military force, and furnishing it with supplies and munitions of war.

The most energetic and prompt measures, and the immediate appearance in arms of a large and overpowering force, are recommended to Congress as the most certain and efficient means of bringing the existing collision with Mexico to a speedy and successful termination.

In making these recommendations, I deem it proper to declare that it is my anxious desire not only to terminate hostilities speedily, but to bring all matters in dispute between the Government and Mexico to an early and amicable adjustment; and, in this view I shall be prepared to renew negotiations whenever Mexico shall be ready to receive propositions, or to make propositions of her own.

I transmit herewith a copy of the correspondence between our envoy to Mexico and the Mexican Minister for foreign affairs; and so much of the correspondence between that envoy and the Secretary of State, and between the Secretary of War and the General in command on the Del Norte, as are necessary to a full understanding of the subject.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, May 11th, 1846.

After the reading of the Message in the Senate, there was considerable discussion respecting the printing of an unusual number of copies (20,000.)

Mr. Allen argued in favor of the printing. The people would be anxious to have all the facts laid before them, and their curiosity should be gratified. The Senator from Mississippi had stated that the President asked for no declaration of war, but he omitted to notice the important fact, which the President had communicated, THAT WAR ALREADY EXISTS. Mr. A. asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, to print an extra number.

Mr. Calhoun pointed out the distinction between a *state of war* and a *state of hostilities*. According to the Constitution of the United States, war could not exist without action on the part of Congress. The President may repel invasion, but cannot make war without the advice of Congress. Mr. C. said his objection to the motion to print, was made with a view to prevent any precipitate action, or by the printing of a large number of copies to give the endorsement of the Senate to the Message before a thorough examination of it.

The resolution to print 20,000 copies was finally agreed to.

In the House a Bill was immediately taken up and passed (at a subsequent date) by a vote of 174 ayes to 14 nays, to authorise the President to accept the services of 50,000 volunteers. It also appropriates ten millions of dollars to carry on the war.

Upon being sent to the Senate for concurrence, the Bill was passed in that body by a vote of yeas 50, nays 2. The amendments are unimportant.

YANKEE SAILORS.—We learn from the New York Tribune, that Captain Land, of the ship Rainbow, when last at Canton, told his crew that if they reached New York within a specified time he would make them a present of $80. The noble fellows worked the ship home far within the required time, and thus divided the Captain's gift—$40 to the Mariners' Industrial Society; $25 to the Floating Church of our Saviour, and the remainder to the Bible Society.

A GOOD ONE.

We were much amused at an anecdote told us the other day by a friend who had made the tour of Europe. When at Gibraltar, in company with a number of others, among whom was a very daring and reckless young Englishman, he made an excursion to Ceuta, on the opposite side of the Straits, for the purpose of examining the fortifications, which are considered nearly impregnable. Ceuta belongs to Spain, and contains a prison for political and other offenders.

The Englishman understood Spanish, and was of course appointed spokesman of the party; but great was the surprise, and in some cases, even fear of his companions, to hear him saluting the various Spanish officers he met, with words of courtesy in their own language, mingled with English oaths and insults. Thus in the Spanish tongue, "How are you, my dear sir!—happy to make your acquaintance," and then in the English, shaking hands all the while, and smiling as if he was uttering the most complimentary things in the world, "you vile rascal, you Spanish brute, how are you?"

His companions, at the same time that they could scarcely refrain from laughter, were trembling with the thought that he might stumble across some one that understood English, which would have resulted, probably, in the whole party having a taste of Spanish prisons. Fortunately, such was not the case, and what was rather too exciting to enjoy very highly at the time, became a subject of jest and laughter for weeks afterward.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The public will be concerned to hear of the destruction by fire, of the Distillery and Flouring Mills of R. F. L'Hommedieu & Co., in the vicinity of this place. The spirit took fire from the condenser, and in a moment the flames extended to the whole building, all of the combustible matter of which, together with $4,000 worth of malt, was entirely consumed. The corn house, situated within a few feet of the distillery, and having a large quantity of grain, was fortunately preserved in consequence of the adverse direction of the wind.

The loss is estimated at $30,000—$5,000 of which was insured at the Merchant's Office in this place, and an equal amount at an office in New York. It is a great public as well as a private loss. The establishment consumed daily six hundred bushels of wheat, and afforded a constant cash market to the surrounding country, for those articles to that extent—besides affording food for 4,000 hogs.—*Nashville Whig.*

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, New York, recently held, a resolution was adopted suggesting the following amendment to their State Constitution:

"*Whereas* the Creator of man has imposed on him the necessity of having daily food and raiment, and has provided no other means for the daily supply of these and other wants, than the labor of human hands and intellect; therefore it is the right of every citizen, twenty-one years of age, who has violated no law, to "eat bread in the sweat of his face," without the let or hindrance of any other person; and to make this right available, the Legislature shall enact such laws as will secure to every citizen twenty-one years of age an opportunity to earn an honest and comfortable living independent of the capital, the will, or the favor of any other human being."

Items of News.

☞ The ladies of a Presbyterian Church in Mobile, advertise a "strawberry and cream party," for the benefit of their religious society. That is certainly an attractive notice, and shows the progress of good things.

☞ There were eighty-eight banks in the United States in 1811, with an aggregate capital of $42,610,601. In 1820, the number of banks was three hundred and eight, with $137,201,711 of capital.

LARCENY OF A WEDDING SUIT.—A wedding suit belonging to a gentleman of this city, was stolen about a week since from one of the Wilmington steamboats, whilst lying at the wharf in this city.

☞ An inhabitant of Corfu, who recently returned from Spitzbergen, after an absence of twenty-eight years, found his wife in good health, *but the widow of three husbands.*

☞ A white lead factory has been started in St. Louis, on a scale sufficiently extensive to turn out one million pounds of white lead a year.

SHIP PANTHER.—By a decision of Judge Gilchrist, this vessel has been declared as forfeited for having been fitted out as a slave trader.

☞ The Legislature of Massachusetts, have passed a law to prohibit horse-racing under a penalty of one thousand dollars.

BLUE PILLS.—There is a machine at the Navy Yard, Washington, wich will manufacture 40,000 bullets per diem.

DIVIDENDS.—Bank of Middletown three per cent. Harrisburg Bank three per cent, clear of State taxes.

☞ A Dry Dock has been constructed at New Orleans, capable of accommodating the largest steamboats.

☞ Twelve hundred and eight-five passengers arrived in New York from Europe lately on one day.

☞ In Dublin, potatoes are one hundred per cent. higher in price than at this time last year.

Foreign Gleanings.

THE ELEPHANT AND THE LOCOMOTIVE.—A few days ago there was a "monster meeting" at Morpeth. Wombwell's elephant, and a North British locomotive engine having arrived in the course of the afternoon. The engine was drawn by fifteen horses. Mr. King, the manager of the menagerie, made an offer of the services of the elephant to surmount the hill on leaving the town. His kindness was at once accepted; and the elephant, apparently proud of an opportunity of displaying his strength, cheerfully and resolutely undertook the task. When yoked to the load he seemed to say to the horses, as they tugged along with him, "see me do it!" and he never once paused until he had reached the summit of the hill.

HON. ROBERT WICKLIFFE, JR. *Charge d'Affaires* of the United States at Turin, was married on the 7th of April, to Miss Josephine Van Huntun, of Rotterdam—a lady of rank and fortune. The marriage was celebrated in the chapel of the Prussian embassy, at Turin, by the Rev. Mr. Bert, pastor of the Protestant Legations. In the evening Mr. W. entertained the bride and a distinguished party at dinner. The act of marriage was attested by the Chevalier Biscarra, for the bride, and by Mr. G. J. Crutts, of Charleston, S. C., for the bridegroom.

☞ The Austrian Censorship has placed the whole stock of a Leipsic bookseller under sequestration, and forbidden the Viennese booksellers to purchase any part of the same. The cause of this extreme measure is a pamphlet issued from the shop of the above publisher, and circulated clandestinly in Hungary, containing, as is alleged, seditious language.

☞ An earthquake was recently experienced at Malta. There were two shocks—the second a severe one, which did some injury to old houses. At a town in Sicily, called Noto, a palace was thrown down, and a church was damaged very seriously. An earthquake in Malta has not been known for the last fifteen years.

OUT OF DANGER!—A Paris journal states that a deputy, condemned to death at Lyons, had attempted suicide, first by poison and then by the knife; "but," adds the editor, "medical assistance being obtained, he is now OUT OF DANGER, *and will to morrow undergo the sentence of the law!*"

☞ From Christmas, 1844, to Christmas, 1845, the number of persons admitted to visit the British Museum was 683,611, being a considerable increase on the preceding year, when it was 575,758. The number has been gradually increasing for the last four or five years.

☞ Letters from Alexandria of the 29th March, state that Mehemet Ali had been deeply affected by the death of his first wife, who expired on the 22d, and was buried on the 23d. The Viceroy followed her remains to their last abode.

☞ A few days ago an immense shoal of mackerel entered the harbor of Vimereux, near Calais. The inhabitants secured them by stopping up the mouth of the harbor, and it is said 500,000 fish were thus caught.

☞ In Germany, more than any other country, dress is made to signify the station of the wearer. If the wife of a store keeper should wear a bonnet there, she would be arrested by the police, or warned to do so no more.

AN IMPERIAL COACHMAN.—The most celebrated coachman, perhaps, that ever existed, and who, although only a common bearded Russ, is become almost an historical personage, is Ilia, the coachman of the Emperor Alexander of Russia. He now lives, rewarded with the rank of a "Counsellor of State," in a palace in St. Petersburgh, where he gives entertainments to his friends and kindred, and relates anecdotes of the deceased Emperor.

☞ At a funeral of Miss Botrey, at Marston, lately, pursuant to her will, a cart laden with bread was drawn after the hearse, and the loaves were distributed to the poor in attendance.

☞ It has been decided by the civil tribunal of the Seine (6th chamber) that hotel keepers in France are responsible for the property deposited in their houses by their inmates.

☞ The number of tobacco pipes used in London last year was 364,000 gross, or 52,416,000 pipes, and the cost of manufacture is estimated at £40,950.

☞ The Marseilles journals state, that at no former period has the Mediterranean proved so tempestuous as during the late winter.

Miscellaneous News.

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF DELUSION.—A strange example of abberation of intellect was manifested in the commune of Pelleport, Bouches-du-Rhone, France. A man and wife, named Duprat, conceiving that their child, a boy of twelve years, was about to be carried away by the devil, determined to prevent so terrible an act, and actually cut the boy in pieces with the reaping hook! The brother of the wife also took part in this extraordinary delusion and the consequent act. The whole three, who have been long suspected of mental alienations from religious feelings, were arrested almost immediately after the crime, and taken to prison. The father there attempted to strangle himself with his cravat, but was prevented.

GROAN HONESTLY.—One of our agents (says the Detroit Christian Herald) visited and addressed a colored Church in Kentucky. When the collection was about to be taken, the pastor, himself a colored man, arose and said—"My dear brethren, when we have our meetings for prayer, you are generally pleased to see this house filled. Whenever, at such times, any thing is said about the wants of the heathen and the duty of praying and giving for the conversion of the world, you give me groans of approbation. Now I wish you to come forward with your money, or I shall conclude that you did not groan honestly."

SYRACUSE.—"No town in New York has grown in extent and importance more rapidly than Syracuse. It is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions in the country; indeed Onondaga county is not surpassed by any in York State. It has some valuable quarries, too, and the worth of its salt works cannot be estimated. Land, half a mile from the busiest part of Syracuse, is selling for the extravagant price of ten to fifteen dollars a foot, or more than double what it is worth in the same situation relatively in Boston."—*Boston Bee.*

A LONG FAST.—There is a man in Alexandria, La., who, at the last accounts, had for thirty days refused to permit a particle of food or a drop of simulant to pass his lips. Water, and that in small quantities, was the only nourishment taken by him, and he still adhered with great pertinacity to the resolve at first expressed by him, not to seek the benefit of medical aid. During the last few days his pulse has gradually declined in strength, and other marked symptoms presaged an approaching dissolution.

NICE FOR ROACHES.—Mix together a table-spoon full of red-lead and Indian meal with molasses enough to make a thick batter, and place the mixture at night on a plate or piece of board in the closets or on the hearths frequented by the cockroaches. They will eat it and become poisoned thereby. The dose is to be repeated for several nights in succession.

KIDNAPPERS INDICTED.—The Grand Jury in Columbus, Ohio, have found true bills against the kidnappers, Forbes and Armitage, and their associates in the jail of Franklin county. The trials of the latter will probably be postponed until next term of Court. One thousand dollars reward have been offered for the arrest of the former by the Governor and citizens.

A FAMILY ARMY.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, states that an ancestor of his wife's on the Island of Martinique, was the father of thirty sons, by one wife; and that during the attack on the Island, by the British, he was the Colonel of a regiment of volunteer militia, in the front rank of which the whole thirty were stationed.

CLEANLINESS AND COMFORT.—The Rochester Advertiser says that an association has been formed at Mount Morris for the purpose of supplying the village with water. Capital $2,500. The water is to be brought in lead or iron pipes from the springs a short distance from the village.

☞ A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Canada, from the colored inhabitants of Toronto, praying that it may be made penal to use towards any of her Majesty's black subjects in Canada, the opprobrious epithet of "nigger!"—*Yeoman's Record.*

AN AVALANCHE OF EGGS!—The canal boat Independence, says the Rochester Daily Advertiser, is on her way to Albany with two hundred and thirty-nine barrels of eggs. Each barrel contains ninety dozens, so that the New Yorkers may look out for 258,120 eggs!

☞ There is a hill-top in the northern part of Hamilton county, Ohio, whence may be seen at the present time, the handsome number of *twenty thousand* fruit trees in full blossom. Only think of the apples and peaches that will pour into market next August.

☞ Several large cargoes of Indian Corn have arrived in Dublin, and it is stated that every baker in the city had Indian Corn bread for sale. It is said to be in very great demand, "even by the better class as well as by the laboring people."

Army & Navy.

☞ Commodore Moore, the New Orleans Jeffersonian says, has been reinstated in his command in the Navy. It was a question, it will be remembered, whether the officers of the Texan Navy should take rank in that of the United States on the annexation of Texas to the Union.

From the Easton (Md.) Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—Please insert in your paper of to morrow the following extract from the official list of Laws passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, published in the "Maryland Republican," printed at Annapolis, of the date of March 24, and oblige

A friend of the worthy object of the Law.

From the Md. Rep. of 24th March, 1846.

No. 251. An act to divorce Richard Adams, of Talbot county, late of Kensington, Philada., and Emeline P. Adams, his wife.

BAD BREATH, A DISAGREEABLE TASTE IN THE MOUTH, and many other unpleasant symptoms, are always the result of indigestion. When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated in the stomach, which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth. *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

CAUTION.—It should be remembered that Mr. Samuel Reed, of Baltimore, Mr. John Dickson, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning and Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, *we cannot guarantee any medicine they may have for sale.*

The only security against imposition, is to purchase from no person unless he can show a certificate of Agency, or at the OFFICE and General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Philada. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Offices, for the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and principal Office and General Depot, No. 169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia.

NEW WORK ON OREGON.

JUST READY—Oregon Territory, its History and Discovery, including an account of the Convention of the Escurial; also, the Treaties and Negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, held at various times for the Settlement of a boundary line, and an examination of the whole question in respect to Facts and the Laws of Nations. By Travers Twiss, D. C. L., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. 1 vol. 12mo Paper cover 50 cents, cloth 75 cts.

LATELY PUBLISHED.

History of Oregon and California, accompanied with a Geographical View and Map. By Robert Greenhow 1 vol. 8vo. $2,50.

Narrative of the U. S. Exploring Expedition to Oregon and North California. By Capt. J. C. Fremont, 8vo. Paper cover 25 cts—library edition, bound, 63 cents.

GEORGE S. APPLETON, No. 148 Chesnut street, between Sixth and Seventh.

PETERSON'S PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT is at No. 98 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where "Graham's Magazine," "Godey's Lady's Book," The "Ladies' National Magazine," and all the "Magazines" and CHEAP PUBLICATIONS can be ordered or obtained. Orders addressed, post paid, to T. B. PETERSON, *No. 98 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia*, will meet with prompt attention.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

FLOUR & MEAL—The prices of flour have been rather unsettled this week. Limited sales on Wednesday and Thursday of last week at $4,37½ per bbl, and some at a price to be fixed. On Thursday afternoon sales at $4,25, which brought shippers into the market very freely, and up to Friday afternoon 3000 bbls, all that could be had at that price, were taken for shipment. Late in the day holders asked $4,31¼a4,37½. The sales since reach 2000 bbls, at $4,31¼ for fair brands, and $4,00 for scrap'd, and Leechburg extra at $4,75. Total week's sales for export 6000 bbls. The stock on sale is now light. Sales for city use at $4,31a4,75, and extra at $4,87½a5. Rye flour is very dull—small sales at $3,37½. This price is nominal. Corn meal is scarce and in demand. Sales of 5500 barrels at $3,12½, including 500 Brandywine at $3,25.

GRAIN—Canal navigation via the Tide Water Canal has not yet commenced, and the supplies of grain continue light. Wheat—Sales of 3000 bushels good Pa. red at 96c, and some inferior southern at 92 for grinding, and prime at 98ca$1 for making starch. Rye has declined. Sales of 2000 bushels at 65 and southern at 62c. Corn is in request. Sales of 4000 bushels round yellow at 66a67 and flat 64; 5000 southern at 63. Some white at 62 and superior at 63a64c. Oats—Sales of southern at 39a40c, and Jersey at 40a41c.

PROVISIONS—In consequence of the declaration of war by Congress and an advance in the price of pork at New Orleans, holders are asking rather higher rates. Sales of 6500 bbls—Mess at $11a11,25 and prime at $9,25a9,50 per bbl. Bacon—Sales of 200 hhds; hams at 5½a6½; sides 5a5¼ and southern 4a4½c per lb for city and western smoked. Lard—Market rather quiet. Sales of 125 tcs and 1000 kegs; at 6½ in tcs and 7a7½c in kegs for fair and prime quality, on time. In butter and cheese no sales of any extent.

BARK—A sale of 60 hhds quercitron bark at $24 per ton.

BEESWAX—Sales of yellow at 28a29c per lb in lots.

CANDLES—Prices are steady at 27c for mould, and tallow 8½a9½c per lb.

COAL—There are no changes in the price of coal, and the demand still exceeds the receipts. Schuylkill white ash lump commands $3,75, and broken $3,87½; red ash lump $3,75a3,87½, and broken $4; Lehigh lump $4 and broken $4,12½ per ton, cash. The heavy damage sustained by the loss of the bridges in the Schuylkill coal region, and the damage sustained by the canal combined, will materially retard this important trade for some time to come.

COFFEE—There has been an increased demand for coffee with sales of 1300 bags Laguayra, embracing two cargoes at 7½ to 8c. A cargo of 1150 bags St. Domingo at 6½c, 4 mos; 500 bags Rio, in lots at 7a7½ cts, all 4a6 mos. The sales of Laguayra show a slight falling off in prices. Arrived 2954 bags Porto Cabello; 1114 do. Cape Haytien. Total 3568 bags.

COPPER—A sale of 800 sheets sheathing copper at 23c per lb, 6 mos.

COTTON—Up to Friday last there was a good demand for cotton, and prices were fully sustained, and on the finer grades a slight advance has been obtained. Since the demand has become less active owing to the excitement caused by warlike news from Mexico and Washington. The week's sales amount to 1020 bales, comprising 670 bales, ordinary to good fair Mobile, New Orleans and Florida at 7½a10 and 380 bales Upland and Tennessee at 7½a9½c per lb, cash and time. The market closing quiet. Arrived from New Orleans 313 bales, Savannah 199 do. Total 512 bales.

DRUGS & DYES—Market quiet. Sales of 4000 lbs American bichromate of potash at 20c per lb; 2 casks blue vitriol 7½ and 1500 lbs Prussiate of potash at 40 cts, all on time. 40 tons St. Domingo logwood at about $16 per ton.

FEATHERS—Demand fair. Sales of 10,000 pounds good western at 29a30, and some inferior at 25c per lb, cash and time.

FISH—Prices are unsettled, and the demand owing to another break in the canal has become less active. Sales of 300 bbls small No. 3 mackerel at about $5,37½a5,50. Large may be quoted $8,50a8,75 and south No. 3 $6a6,25 per bbl.

FRUIT—The sales have been only in small parcels, bunch raisins at $2,20a2,25; some Sicily oranges, in good order, at $2,50a2,75, and lemons at $2,62½a2,75 per box, in lots; currants at 12c per lb.

GINSENG—Sales of 10,000 bbls good crude at 35c per lb, cash.

HEMP—Sales of 130 bales American hackled at about $120, and dew rotted at $90 per ton, on time.

HIDES—The country demand is increasing. Sales of 2159 Laguayra hides at about 10c per lb; 2300 Pernambuco, at a price not transpired.

HOPS—Market inactive and no sales of any extent.

INDIGO—Prices are stationary. Sales of 10a15 cases Bengal at 80 to 95c per lb, for common to middling fair quality.

IRON—Prices are steady and holders firm, and the receipts continue light. Sales of 7a800 tons, chiefly No. 1 foundry pig, at $32, and anthracite at $27,50 per ton, on time. In bar iron and blooms no sales of any extent.

LEAD—Sales of 400 pigs Missouri at $3,81¼, cash. Holders now ask $4, 6 mos.

LUMBER—Sales of white pine boards at $12a18.—Yellow pine at $13a15, and hemlock joist $7a7,50 per M feet. Eastern laths at $1,62½ per M.

MOLASSES—Prices are nearly steady. A cargo of 450 hhds good Trinidad was sold at 12; one of 150 hhds Porto Rico at 30; 250 casks only fair Havana at 20, and one of 203 casks inferior Matanzas at less than 30c; 400 bbls New Orleans at 30c, all 4a6 months. Arrived from Cardenas 347 hhds, 26 tcs, 4 bbls; Cienfuegos 316 hhds; Matanzas 313 do; Ponce 116 do; Mayaguez 50 do; New Orleans 50 do. 100 bbls. Total 876 hhds, 26 tcs, 104 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Stock large and the demand limited. Sales of tar in lots at $1,87½a2 per bbl. Rosin at 65 cts for common and $2 for soap—Pitch $1,25 per bbl. Spirits of turpentine has declined from 50 to 40a43 cts in large and small parcels. Arrived 1570 bbls rosin, 60 do spirits of turpentine.

OILS—Sales of 700 bbls whale at 38a30c per gallon on the wharf, on time. Sperm is steady at 90ca$1. Linseed oil is dull at 60a62c in casks and bbls.

PLASTER—No cargo sales have transpired.

RICE—Sales of 70 tcs at 4 for fair and 4¼a4½ for good quality in lots.

SALT—Sales of 16,500 bushels Liverpool ground and 600 sacks on terms not reported, the latter supposed at $1,25; 700 sacks Ashton's about $1,40. A cargo of 4000 bushels Bonaire, before arrival, at a price not stated. Arrived 540 tons; 3031 sacks.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is dull and held at $4a4,37½ per bushel. Flaxseed—Sales at $1,25a1,30. It is wanted.

SKINS—Sales of 6000 deer skins in pair, at 20a21c; prime heavy are worth 24c. 4000 sheep pelts sold supposed at near 85c each.

SPICES—No sales of consequence and prices are steady.

SPIRITS—Brandy and gin continues in limited request at steady rates, sales of N E rum in bbls at 28a29 cents. Whiskey—Sales of 200 bbls at 21c, closing dull small sales in hhds at 21a20½c.

TALLOW—Prices are steady at 6½a7½c.

TEAS—There are no changes to note in teas. The country demand is moderate and prices are steady.

TOBACCO—The demand has slightly improved and prices are firm—Sales of 80 hhds Kentucky leaf at 2½a6, and superior at 6a11 and choice at 13c per lb. Arrived from Richmond 22 hhds, 37 bales, 233 boxes.

SALTPETRE—The stock is light, and is held at 6½c per pound.

SUGAR—On Wednesday and Thursday of last week there were sales of 11a12 hhds New Orleans sugar at from 5 to 6½c per lb, part on speculation, showing a falling off ¼ cent on the lower grades. Prices since have become firmer, with sales of 350 hhds at 5½ to 6¼c per lb, chiefly at the latter price, all 4a6 mos; 300 bags white Brazil at 8¼a9, and 50 boxes Havana brown at 8c per lb. Arrived 442 hhds, 200 tcs, 365 bbls and 515 boxes.

WINES—A catalogue was offered at public sale, only part of which was disposed of.

WOOL—Prices, owing to the scarcity of wool, are nearly stationary, but the sales have been confined to small parcels common and washed at 26a28, unwashed 19, ¼ to ½ blood 20a23, and prime Saxony 37c per lb, 6 mos. This week's sales only reach 35,000 lbs.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool there are four ships loading—Flour at 2s 6d per barrel; wheat and corn 9d per bushel, and bark 30s per ton. To Pittsburg the present prices are, coffee at 50; groceries and hardware 67a70, and dry goods 87½c per 100 lbs.

COAL FREIGHTS—Vessels are plenty, and there is but little shipping. We quote to Boston $1,50a1,56—Providence and Fall River $1,25a1,31—New York $1—and Baltimore 75c per ton.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia.—There were offered 1150 head of beef cattle, mostly from Ohio and Kentucky; 275 cows and calves; 1000 swine; 1260 sheep and lambs. Prices—Beef Cattle—Demand good, and nearly all were taken, including 400 for New York, at $5a6,75 per 100 lbs. as in quality. Cows and Calves—Sale of dry cows at $6 to 12; springers at $8 to 16, and milch cows $15 to 30 each, as in quality. Swine—All but 100 sold at $4,50a5,25 per 100 lbs, as in quality. Sheep and Lambs—Sales at $1a3,50 each, as in quality.

Baltimore, May 8.—Beef Cattle—There were 234 head of beeves at the scales this week and 553 head were taken by city butchers, and 81 sold to Washington dealers. Prices ranged from $3,25 to 3,75 per 100 lbs, equal to $6,50a7,50 nett; average price $3,62½. Hogs—Live hogs are dull at $4,25a4,75. Market well supplied.

Richmond, May 7.—For cattle from the scales, gross weight, $2,50a3,00; nett $5a6,00, according to quality. Mutton—$2a4, according to quality.

SALES OF STOCKS.

2610 shares Girard Bank,	8¼a9
200 do. Reading R. R. s5wn	30¼
150 do. Vicksburg Bank, s5,	6¼
150 do. Wilmington R. R., b5,	30
50 do. Kentucky Bank,	75¼
$652 50 Lehigh Interest,	42
$247 50 Lehigh Mort. Loan,	75
$5000 Reading R. R. Bonds, 6's, cash,	70

EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

THIS SPLENDID HOTEL HAS BEEN LATELY refitted and furnished in the most complete and elegant manner, by Messrs. JACKSON & CRANSTON, and, after the 30th April, when it opens to the public, will be ready for the reception of guests. The experience of Mr. Cranston as host of the Rockaway Pavilion, and of Mr. Jackson, at the Exchange Hotel, Baltimore, and the Astor House, New York, is a guarantee of the style in which the "EUTAW" will be kept. The location is the best in the city of Baltimore.

☞ The PAVILION, at Rockaway, L. I., will remain under the charge of Mr. Cranston, who, during the summer months, will be happy to see his old friends at this favorite watering place. my 16 3m

ALMANAC.

May, 1846.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water	Moon's Phases.
16 SATURDAY,	4 53	7 8	5 52	
17 SUNDAY,	4 52	7 8	6 50	D. H. M.
18 MONDAY,	4 51	7 9	7 50	
19 TUESDAY,	4 50	7 10	9 17	
20 WEDNESDAY,	4 49	7 11	10 34	First 3 6 12
21 THURSDAY,	4 48	7 12	11 42	Full 11 1 5
22 FRIDAY,	4 47	7 13	12 33	Last 17 8 26
23 SATURDAY,	4 47	7 13	1 16	New 24 11 43

Married,

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, of this city, Dr. FREEMAN L. SMINN, to ANNA, youngest daughter of Wm. Imlay, deceased of Monmouth county, N. J.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev Edgar M. Levy, Mr JOHN KYE, to Mrs. ANN DINE, both of West Philada.

On the 10th inst by the Rev J. Lansing Burrows, Mr SAMUEL W. KENNEDY, of this city, to Miss CATHERINE A. RIDGWAY, daughter of Richard S. Ridgway, of the Northern Liberties.

On the 11th inst by the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. JAS. A. KINNEAR, to Miss SARAH C. HUGHES, all of this city.

On the 9th inst by the Rev Thomas G. Allen, Mr. ROBERT GILPIN, to Miss MARY A. FUREY.

On fifth-day, 7th inst in presence of the Mayor, JOHN G. HOFFMANN, of Mantua, to REBECCA C. WHITE, of this city.

At Columbia, Pa on the 6th inst by the Rev. Roger Owen, Mr. ROBERT CRANE, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, to Miss ELIZABETH M. STRICKLER, daughter of Mr. Jacob Strickler, of the former place.

On the 7th inst by the Rev G. B. Ide, Mr. SAML. B. SMITH, to Miss JOSEPHINE HOGUET, both of this city.

On the 7th inst by the same, Mr. GEORGE BROWN, of Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, to Miss SARAH MORGAN, of this city.

On the 5th instant, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. G. Neff, Mr. JAMES HUNTER, to Miss MARTHA M. STEWARD, all of Passyunk.

In Kingsessing, on the 6th of 5th month, by Friends' ceremony, ISAAC DIXON, Jr. of Philadelphia, to ANN, daughter of John Gibson, all of Kingsessing, Philada. county.

In Baltimore, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. W. B. Edwards, Mr. P. HINKLE, Jr. of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of N. Peregoy, Esq. of Baltimore.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McMullen, of Saint Joseph's Church, Mr. J. A. KERRENS, to Miss ELIZA S. ANDREWS, all of Southwark.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. C. C. Vanarsdale, Mr. MATHIAS J. SWINK, of Kensington, to Miss ELIZA MATILDA, eldest daughter of Wm. Goodwin, Esq. of Spring Garden.

On the 6th inst by the Rev. Samuel Stevenson, Mr. JOHN P. LINDSAY, of Port Clinton, Pa. to Miss MATILDA MCCULLOUGH, of Londonderry, Ireland.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. Joel Haywood, Mr. DAVID LOWERY, merchant, in the village of Manahawkin, Monmouth county, to Mrs. ESTHER JOHNSON, (widow,) daughter of Nicholas Sooy, Esq. of Green Bank, Burlington county, N. J.

Died,

On the 12th inst. NICHOLAS, youngest son of Nicholas Folmer, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 12th inst THOMAS F. CURL, in the 49th year of his age.

On the 11th inst CHARLES RICHARD, son Charles M. and Elizabeth A. Smith.

Suddenly, in Boston, on the 7th inst. JAMES LOBTY, aged 29 years.

On the 9th inst. ISABELLA, wife of Wm. M. Matthews, and daughter of the late Adam Horkness.

On the 9th inst. CHARLES BOCKIUS, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 9th inst. LEWIS SAVILLE, in the 41st year of his age.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. JANE SHIELDS, in the 38th year of her age.

On first-day, 10th inst. ABEL NORTH, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 10th instant, in the 47th year of his age, Mr. JOHN MCGEE.

On the 9th inst. MARY JANE, wife of Edward Richards, in the 27th year of her age.

On the 8th instant, ELIZA, wife of John H. Michener, daughter of the late John Coulter.

On the 6th inst. ANN MCDONALD.

On the 6th inst. CHRISTOPHER ARMSTRONG, aged 78 years.

On the 8th inst. DANIEL SULLIVAN, aged 55 years.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. ANN BORIE, wife of Mr. J. S. Borie, aged 54 years.

On the 7th inst. Rev. JOSEPH CRAMER, in the 64th year of his age, of Penn's Neck, Salem county, N. J.

On the 8th inst. ANN, infant daughter of Douglas and Elizabeth White, aged 1 year, 7 months and 8 days.

On the 7th inst. BENJ. R. ERWIN, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 6th inst. Mr. DENNIS LAMEY, aged 48 years.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. BARBARA HIMMEL, in the 65th year of her age.

On the 5th inst. THOMAS DICKEY, Sr. in the 52d year of his age.

On the 6th inst. Mr. FRED. DE SANNO, machinist, in the 68th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. FRANCIS DONNELLY, in the 26th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. Mr. ALEXANDER THOMPSON, aged 31 years.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH DICKSON, aged 32 years.

HEALTH OFFICE, MAY 9, 1846.

INTERMENTS

In the city of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington, From the 2d to the 9th May.

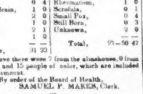
Diseases.	Adults.	Children.	Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Abscess of Lungs,	0	1	Brought over,	31	23
Apoplexy,	1	0	Erysipelas,	0	2
Asphyxia,	1	0	Fever, Scarlet,	0	3
Cancer,	1	0	——Typhoid,	0	1
——Spine,	0	1	Hemorrhage,	0	1
——Stomach,	1	0	Inflammation of the Brain,	2	2
Casualty,	1	0	——Bronchi,	0	2
Croup,	0	2	——Lungs,	2	1
Congestion of the Lungs,	0	1	——Stomach and Bowels,	2	1
——Brain,	1	2	——Bladder,	1	0
Cholera Infantum,	0	3	——Liver,	3	0
Constipation,	1	0	——Uterus,	1	0
Consumption of the Lungs,	14	1	Insanity,	2	0
Concussion of the Brain,	1	0	Inanition,	0	1
Convulsions,	0	6	Mania a Potu,	1	0
——Puerperal,	1	0	——Malformation of the Liver,	0	1
Cyanosis,	0	1	Marasmus,	1	0
Diarrhœa,	0	1	Old Age,	1	0
Dropsy,	2	0	Palsy,	1	0
——Head,	0	4	Rheumatism,	1	0
Disease of Brain,	1	0	Scrofula,	0	1
——Heart,	2	0	Small Pox,	0	4
——Uterus,	1	0	Still Born,	0	3
Drowned,	2	1	Unknown,	2	0
Epilepsy,	1	0			
Carried over,	31	23	Total, 97—	50	47

Of the above there were 7 from the almshouse, 0 from the country, and 15 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,
SAMUEL P. MAKES, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

May	6 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
3,	62	70	74
4,	60	68	80
5,	65	74	78
6,	67	71	79
7,	58	55	57
8,	54	58	61
9,	62	65	74



DEAFNESS CURED!!—SCARPA'S COMPOUND ACOUSTIC OIL, for the cure of Deafness, Pains, and the discharge of matter from the Ears. Also, all those disagreeable noises, like the buzzing of insects, falling of water, whizzing of steam, &c. &c., which are symptoms of approaching Deafness, and also generally attendant with the disease. Many persons who have been deaf for ten, fifteen, and twenty years, and were obliged to use ear-trumpets, have, after using one or two bottles, thrown aside their trumpets, being made perfectly well. Physicians and surgeons highly recommend its use.

Read the following from the Philada. Public Ledger.

"*Have you ever tried it?*—If not, do not delay another day, but send immediately; if you have been one of the wise and prudent, and already bought a bottle, the question is settled; you have recovered your hearing. *Scarpa's Oil for Deafness* never fails. It is the only medicine that will cure. Thousands of deaf persons will give their testimony in its favor. The beauty of the thing is that it cures you without producing any pain."

The Editor of the Philadelphia Forum thus speaks of the medicine.

"*Valuable Article.*—Scarpa's Acoustic Oil is said by those who have had occasion to use it, to be an excellent medicine in cases of deafness arising from colds or other causes. We know a young lady who not long since was almost immediately relieved by it, and the certificate of Mr. Daniel Graeff is an unanswerable testimony of its efficacy."

And again from the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

"*Important for the Deaf.*—We commend to the particular attention of those desirous of having their hearing restored, *Scarpa's Oil for Deafness*. We hear it highly spoken of by those who have used it, and of course know its value."

Here is something worth attending to, coming, as it does, from a man so extensively known as is Mr. Graeff, both in the city and country:

"I hereby certify, that from the effects of a severe cold last winter, I became partially deaf, attended with very disagreeable noises, like ringing of bells, &c., which gradually increased, until I completely lost the hearing of one ear—when I was induced to use Scarpa's Acoustic Oil, and am now happy to say, that with the use of one bottle of the above medicine, I can hear as well as ever, and all disagreeable noises have entirely disappeared. Any further information respecting my case, will be gladly given, by calling on me at 45½ North Fifth street, near Race.

Philada., Nov. 11, 1843." DANIEL GRAEFF.

READ WHAT SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL HAS DONE!!!—The greatest cure every yet performed by any medicine. It never fails!

From the Albany Daily Knickerbocker.

West Troy, June 3, 1844.

This is to certify that I, Willard Jenks, proprietor of the West Troy Exchange Hotel, having been afflicted with deafness in one ear for the last twenty years, and in the other for the last year, so that it was impossible for me to hear the loudest voice, and after trying various remedies without improving my hearing in the least, I was induced to try Scarpa's Compound Acoustic Oil for the cure of Deafness, and it is with great gratification I am enabled to state that it has perfectly restored my hearing, and I will be happy to see any person who wishes for information in relation to my case, at my place, in West Troy.

mar 8-eowtf) WILLARD JENKS.

A great number of certificates and other testimonials may be seen by calling at Dr. D. Jayne's, No. 20 South Third street, or B. B. Gumpert, No. 120 North Second street, Philadelphia, where the medicine is for sale, whole sale or retail. Also at A. B. & D. Sands, No. 79 Fulton street, New York; Carter & Wilson, corner of Portland and Hanover streets, Boston, Mass.; G. L. Dubost, Baltimore, Md.; P. M. Cohen & Co. Charleston, S. C.; Sickles & Co., New Orleans, La.; B. F. Ellis, Dayton, Ohio; J. W. Sheppard, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. & J. Adams, St. Louis, Mr. A. Carter, Portland, Me.; W. F. Pierce, Albany, N. Y.; W. K. Kitchen, Augusta, Ga.; A. Jayne's, Pittsburg, Pa., Tomlinson & Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; and in most of the principal cities in the United States.

KENNETT FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS School is located in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations of Chester county, Pa.

The course of Instruction is as extensive and thorough as in any similar institution in the State.

TERMS—For Boarding, Tuition, &c., $50 per session of 22 weeks. For further particulars address, postage paid, (ap 18 4t*) SAML. MARTIN, Principal.

NEW PROSPECTUS, 1846.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

FORMERLY

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

The publishers of the Saturday Evening Post offer a new prospectus to their friends and the public. In this day of newspaper enterprise they are determined to maintain their old reputation, and *keep ahead of all competitors!* For quarter of a century the "Post" has been the most durably popular of the weekly newspapers: and if capital, enterprise, and a host of writers, can effect their aim, the publishers are resolved that the "Post" shall still lead "the field."

A PERFECT MAGAZINE.

Owing to the large size of the paper, we are enabled to publish, weekly, so much matter as is contained in any one number of the monthly magazines: so that, for less money, the subscriber yearly obtains four times as much reading. Besides this, numerous illustrations, engraved by competent artists, will, hereafter, frequently grace our columns, rendering "The Post," in all respects equal, and in many respects superior to the best magazine!

ORIGINAL TALES.

Every week, one or more original tales of the first *American* writers, grace the columns of this paper. We eschew the common practice of copying stories from foreign magazines, except in rare instances: pictures of American life, and the romance of American history, told by competent American writers, are what the readers of this country require. Our aim, however, shall not be confined to this point alone. To make the Post a useful as well as a pleasant companion, it will have a thorough

NEWS DEPARTMENT,

which shall contain the latest intelligence, comprising a Washington Letter, News from New York, General News, Foreign News, Monthly Letters from England, &c. &c. Together with all important Public Documents in full; and occasional Reports of Important Congressional Debates. Also Reports of such of the Public Lectures, for which Philadelphia is famous, as may interest our readers. Everything, in short, suited for a Family Paper will be found in the Post.

AGRICULTURAL.

As many farmers do not take an Agricultural Paper, it shall hereafter be a part of our plan to give full and late intelligence on Agricultural Matters:—viz., New Discoveries, New Manures, Remarks on Soils, &c., &c. This department will be very complete. Full and accurate *Reports of the Markets* will also be found in every number.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The great size of our sheet enables us, not only to be a Family Paper, but to devote some space especially, each week, to the Ladies' Department, in which all matters interesting to the sex will be noticed, including The Fashions, New Receipts, &c., &c.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT.

A department, under this head, will be devoted to Enigmas, Charades, Rebuses, Puzzles, Arithmetical Questions, and other like matters, interesting to adults as well as to the young.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

A series of Letters from J. BAYARD TAYLOR, the printer poet, now on a pedestrian tour through Europe, are being published in the "Post." These letters have attracted great attention, and are said to be the best since the celebrated letters of Brooks.

In political intelligence we recognise only one party—and that is

OUR COUNTRY—OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

We know no sectional interests in our patriotism—no party lines in our politics—no sectarianism in our religion.

EARLIEST AND BEST.

As it is important to have the *latest* news, our columns will always be found the freshest in this respect of any cotemporary. In literature also, we shall possess great facilities for giving novelties!

HUMOROUS ARTICLES.

A good laugh is better than a pound of medicine; and the "Post" will give *original* humorous sketches, a weekly melange of fun, choice scraps of humor, witticisms, &c., &c. Our dish will always be a merry one, let the world wag as it may! In a word, we shall still remain

THE FIRESIDE FRIEND;

a paper indispensable to country readers, in consequence of its

ORIGINAL TALES AND SKETCHES;
ORIGINAL VERSE AND ESSAYS;
HISTORY AND HISTORIETTES;
BIOGRAPHY AND LEGENDS;
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REVOLUTIONARY ANNALS;
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ORIGINAL COMMENTS, ON NOTABLES.

Those who have not subscribed for this paper will find that the terms are as cheap as the matter is inviting.

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☞ Editors copying the above will be entitled to an exchange.

Address, SAM'L. D. PATTERSON & CO., No. 98 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules, on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE OF THIS PREPARATION IS now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, and when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine. The following letter, recently received by the proprietors of this invaluable medicine, will be read with interest by all similarly afflicted:

New York, April 22, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands. Gentlemen: Feeling it a duty due to you and to the community at large, I send you the certificate of the all healing virtues of your Sarsaparilla, that others who are now suffering may have their confidence established and use your medicine with out delay.

I was troubled with a severe ulcer on my ankle, which extended half way up to the knee, discharging very offensive matter, itching, burning, and depriving me often of my rest at night, and very painful to bear.

I was recommended to use your Sarsaparilla by Mr. James McConnell, who had been cured by it, and after using five bottles I was completely cured.

I have delayed sending you the certificate for one year since the cure was effected, in order to ascertain with certainty whether it was a permanent cure, and it now gives me the greatest pleasure to add that I have neither seen nor felt the slightest re appearance of it, and that I am entirely well. Yours very truly,

SARAH M'INTYRE, 240 Delancy street, N. Y.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists 100 Fulton St., corner of William, N. York.

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THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST may be obtained, weekly, at REDDING & CO'S Periodical Depot, No. 1, STATE STREET, BOSTON W. H. GRAHAM, Tribune Office, NEW YORK. OI MILTON, BOULEMET, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY—It is a painful duty to inform you that in consequence of the great and increasing demand for WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, which has been created by their extraordinary goodness, a host of counterfeiters have entered into a most wicked conspiracy to defraud the public, and at the same time to rob the proprietors of the above wonderful medicine, by selling and putting a spurious article for the genuine.

The method by which the counterfeiters [illegible] accomplish his purpose is to sell, at greatly reduced prices, his vile trash to such druggists as can be induced to purchase. These again sell the spurious article to their customers in the country, and thus it happens that respectable druggists become parties, perhaps innocently, in the horrid crime [illegible]

As a case in point, it is only necessary to state, that a short time since, one of our travellers, in passing through New Jersey, found in the hands of many of the merchants, large quantities of medicine purporting to be Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which, [illegible] testimony is in my possession, were purchased of Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia.

Now these Pills, I beg leave to assure the public, were not manufactured at our establishment, and that my name has been affixed to them without the slightest authority whatever from me. This explanation is due to those who are in the habit of using Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, in order to account for the want of effect, and the consequences which may follow the use of the spurious article.

Messrs. Browning & Brothers may have been imposed on and sold a spurious article, without knowing at the time that it was a counterfeit. But it should be remembered by those who use Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, under the full belief that they are manufactured by me, I consequently hold our responsible for the effects of the medicine. Now I ask is it just that the public should be deceived, or that I should be held accountable for the effects of pills which not only are not manufactured by me, but manufactured and sold to druggists by irresponsible and notorious counterfeiters.

The public, who always judge rightly, will see the necessity of exercising the greatest caution in purchasing Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They will perceive that it is important not only to examine the boxes with the greatest care, but to question those who offer the Pills for sale, with the most searching minuteness; and should it appear that the Pills were not received from our office, that they should be shunned as utterly unworthy of confidence.

Although as a general rule druggists cannot be depended on as having the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, yet I am happy to state there are some very honorable exceptions. Among those whom I know to be men of integrity and honor, it gives me pleasure to mention Mr. N. H. Leidy, corner of Second and Vine streets; Messrs. Ritter, Cotterell & Ritter, corner of Third and Race streets, Philadelphia; and doubtless there are others, whom I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance, but whom the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills can always with certainty be obtained. [illegible] Son also purchase their Pills at our office, and can therefore be depended on as having the genuine.

We wish it distinctly understood, however, that Messrs. Browning & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have no sale of ours, and have no authority whatever for the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; and as Messrs. B. & B. do not purchase their Pills at our office, we cannot guaranty as genuine any they may sell.

The only certainty of getting genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, is to purchase from regularly appointed agents, or at the offices, No. 169 Race street, Philada.; 288 Greenwich street, New York; and 198 Tremont street, Boston. (ap 25-3m)

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North SECOND street, corner of QUARRY, below Race.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled, 18 carat cases, [illegible]
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled, [illegible]
Silver Lever Watches, seven jewels, [illegible]
Superior Quartier Watches, [illegible]
Gold Pencils, [illegible]
Fine Silver Spectacles, [illegible]
Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $[illegible]; plain, 12½ cents, patent, 18¾, lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. feb 28-10m [illegible]

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Croup, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all diseases of the Throat, Breast, and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE PREPARATION!

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

☞ TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

MILLERSTOWN, [illegible]

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir.—In March last I caught a very heavy cold which settled on my lungs, and had a hard, dry cough, pains in the side and breast, and oppression in the chest. I neglected taking any medicine, except the usual simple remedies, being then in indigent circumstances like myself, [illegible] until the disease had reached the stage of consumption, when I became quite alarmed and applied to a physician. He treated me several months, but to no benefit; in fact I gradually grew worse, had fever, fine night sweats, skin dry and parched, and suffered much with thirst, occasionally [illegible] my physician, as well as my friends, [illegible] ing into a deep decline. Some of my friends recommended one medicine, some another, and I obtained certificates of purported cures, many of which [illegible] suited to my case exactly, but from [illegible] I despaired ever recovering my health, [illegible] up to die of that scourge of the land [illegible]

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Fortunately at this time, a friend [illegible] through our town, who resides in H[illegible] saw me, and recommended your COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and gave me [illegible] Lots, your agent in Harrisburg. I [illegible] got a bottle, which relieved me so [illegible] got five more, and I am happy to say [illegible] and hearty man. I attribute the cure [illegible] of your celebrated preparation, [illegible] SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, and [illegible] recommend any person who is suffering [illegible] of the Lungs, to resort at once to [illegible] main yours, very respectfully, [illegible]

We are personally acquainted with [illegible] ter; his statement is strictly true.

S. N. Colbrook,
Jacob Starkey.

This medicine in all cases gives [illegible] is a safe, pleasant, and effectual [illegible] trial from the most sceptical.

CAUTION.—All preparations of [illegible] Dr. Swayne's are fictitious and counterfeit [illegible] up years after this valuable remedy [illegible] into the sick chamber; therefore, [illegible] many "Balsams" and "Spurious M[illegible] genuine and be cured. Prepared only [illegible] N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE [illegible]

☞ Remember, all preparations [illegible] tain WILD CHERRY are *fictitious* [illegible] that bearing the written signature of [illegible] Great care should be observed to p[illegible] gularly appointed Agents in nearly [illegible] towns in the United States.

EVANS & WATSON'S PATENT [illegible] FIRE AND THIEF PROOF CHESTS [illegible] REFRIGERATORS, [illegible]

NO. 76 SOUTH THIRD STREET, [illegible] the Philadelphia Exchange and [illegible] facture constantly their Patent Salamander [illegible] Proof Chests, lined with Soap-stone, [illegible] which they will warrant to stand [illegible] Chests made in the United States [illegible] hold ourselves ready at all times [illegible] world. We also make Salamander [illegible] way, which are sold cheaper than [illegible] stone. We still continue to make [illegible] Chamber Chests, which have never [illegible] picked. All the above Chests are [illegible] tion of books, papers, deeds, money, [illegible] jewelry, gold, silver, &c., made [illegible] wood or plank; as 75 out of every [illegible] now in use, are made.

The public may rest assured of [illegible] store which they can depend upon [illegible] of our own manufacture with D[illegible] over the keyhole, similar to the one [illegible] iladelphia Exchange, for three months [illegible] 1842, and all the keys were on [illegible] Chest was not opened at the time [illegible] one tried the experiment. And [illegible] bed, though often tried.

References to a few gentlemen [illegible] with us and now have our Chests [illegible]
N. & G. Taylor, 129 north Third [illegible]
Alexander Carver, Conveyancer [illegible] Ninth streets.
John M. Ford, 32 north Third street.
Miers Bush, 20 north Third street.
Bailey & Brother, 136 Market [illegible]
A. Wright & Nephew, Vine st[illegible]
James W. Paul, 101 south Fourth [illegible]
Dr. Jayne, 8 south Third street.
Mr. Patterson, Navy Agent.

And we have about 450 others [illegible] of those who purchased them.

N. B. We take all second hand [illegible] and always have some on hand [illegible] that kind.

All persons in want are requested [illegible] fore purchasing elsewhere.

Patent Slate Refrigerators, W[illegible] Seal and Letter Copying Presses, [illegible] Plain and Ornamental Iron Railing [illegible] Superior Patent Locks, Fire P[illegible] Stores, &c.

N. B. A liberal deduction will [illegible] above articles purchased to be sold [illegible] dec 27-1y EVANS & WATSON.

UMBRELLAS CHEAP. SLEEPER & FENNER, MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND SUN SHADES, No. 126 Market [illegible] SOUTH SIDE, BELOW FOURTH [illegible] invite the attention of Merchants [illegible] their very Extensive, Elegant [illegible] with great care, and [illegible] AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

The principle on which this [illegible] to consult the mutual interest [illegible] themselves, by manufacturing a [illegible] the Lowest Price for Cash, and [illegible] muneration, in the amount of sales [illegible] Possessing inexhaustible facilities, [illegible] they are prepared to supply orders [illegible] spectfully solicit the patronage of [illegible] rers and Dealers.

RESUMED.

JOHN B. STRYKER, Of the late firms of Newbold & [illegible] Pogue, has [illegible] THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS, And now offers for sale, at Nos. [illegible] Philadelphia, Adjoining Myers, Claghorn & Co's [illegible] No. 76 Market Street. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF F[illegible] DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Chiefly purchased at Auction, and [illegible] Cash, or City Acceptances. Be[illegible] ving that his long experience [illegible] enable him to sell his Goods at [illegible] heis [illegible] his old friends, and [illegible] favor him with a call.

CHEAP LEATHER STORE, NO. 97 CHESNUT Street, between SECOND and THIRD, Philadelphia. The subscriber [illegible] general assortment of FINISHED LEATHER [illegible] ble for BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, [illegible] HARNESS and COACH MAKERS, [illegible] HATTERS, &c. Also, RED and OAK TANNED SOLE LEATHER, FRENCH CALF SKINS. [illegible] ANDREW [illegible]

Appropriate Poem.

MAY.

FROM THE GERMAN OF THE MORAL.

POET.

To then, oh, May, I most complain,—
Oh, Summer, I complain to thee,—
And then, thou fairest fortnight Pure,—
And Monday, darling bright to me!
To then, oh, Gooseberry Fool, at Ben,
And then, Love, my song shall be
Of all the pain my lady's sorra
Accidentally inflicts on me.
Yet, would ye all with one consent
Lend me your aid, one night repeat;
Then, for kind heaven's sake, bear, and give me back
content!

MAY, &c.

What is the wrong? Stand forth and tell us what:
Unless just cause be shown, we hear thee not.

POET.

She hits my fancy fond on sight,
But when, believing in her love,
I rush her passion's strength to prove,
She hits my passion smarter:
Ah! woe is me, the e'er I knew
Her hour whose inner soul's scarcely dark enow!

MAY.

I, May, will straight my flowers command,
My roses bright, and lilies white,
No more for her their charms expand.

SUMMER.

And I, the Month, will revenge
The bird's sweet themes; their tuneful notes
No more shall charm our ear round.

PLAIN.

When on the Plain she doth appear,
My flowers'ry gay shall fade away;
Nor more shall I, with pleasure hear
The birds in their sweet lays.

MEAD.

And I, the Mead, will help her, too;
Shrunk be the grass, and dry;
That my bright charms shall blast her view
Will be my joy.

WOOD.

And I, the Grove-mead, loved my bowers
When she to me would flee to woo,
Till she to them her smile renews.

SUN.

I, Sun, will pierce her frozen heart,
Till from the blaze of my bright rays
Varely she flee,—there leave a gentler part.

LOVE.

I, Love, will bandit instantly
Whatever she and sweet I hear,
Till she in pity turn to thee.

POET.

Alas! must all her joys thus flee?
Nay, rather I would joyless die,
Ere grow as o'er my pain may be.

LOVE.

Bend'st thou resolve?—Then—then—then at my nod
The paths of joy shall close, so lately trod.

POET.

Nay, then,—oh, leave her not thus shorn of bliss,
Leave me to die before, so love be happiness.

Our Scrap Book.

A SUMMER'S JAUNT
Across the Water.

From a very pleasant and instructive book with the above title, written by J. Jay Smith, of this city, Librarian of the Philadelphia and Loganian Libraries, we take the following extracts. We would, however, recommend our readers to purchase the work itself, where there is much more of an equally good quality:

As a sample of the ignorance, even in Ireland, which country is sending out yearly so many emigrants, of what is going on in this new world, Mr. Smith gives the following:

I have mixed pretty freely with the classes of natives of the Emerald Isle on whom I might justly expect an average, at least, of intelligence; on very many points, they are possessed of an amount of information creditable to their country; but I was scarcely prepared to find them ignorant of scenes of our prominent topics. At a dinner-party, for instance, not one of the gentlemen knew of the suit now of our United States Bank; it had made no impression on them if they had read of it, because [illegible] has little money to lend. The capital is on the latter side. On the top of a stage-coach a young gentleman informed me, very gravely, that he was going to America, where a friend had promised to get him a place under Van Buren! Another asked me whether there was good bull-dog-sporting about Philadelphia! and a gentleman of the bar in Belfast inquired if there was any large city with as hot New York!

Speaking of the proverbial cheerfulness of the lower classes of the Irish, he says

The good humor of the poor is a pleasing feature. A wag of the real Irish blood, in a rail-car, called every body he saw, to him, and cracked a joke with inimitable fun; to the first he met as on hailing, "I say, ugly fellow, what's your name?" Here he failed; for the reply was not better he had done.—"The ugliest name, your honor, ever you heard."—"Well, what is it?"—"Oh! none I mustn't disremember it!" The second he encountered he fared to be no our side.—"Boy some tar oranges, your honor!"—"Are they good?"—"Yes, yer honor.—"That's right, my good fellow; always keep the best and you'll command the top of the market." The discomfited vender laughed, and was absent in depart, when the wag reiterated and made a purchase.

A beggar, one of the many who beset us on stopping at Drogheda, near Dublin, besetched the hat of some gentleman in gould apparelling, and the knavish lady with such blue eyes, to pity her misfortune. When she found we made no answer, "Heck!" she cried, "I'm wasting all me wind and getting nothing to take in taste!" and walked off to another audience. The respectable part of the community never look at or answer an appeal from a beggar; the moment they get to answer, it's all over, and a man only will drive them away; it is a great comfort on such occasions when the carriage or car moves you beyond number. We were very sore beggars from the Causeway to Drogheda; there they made a movie by a powerful array, but they all landed, recoiled, and seemed to think it was a joke, to judge from faces. The North, where we have been, has a preponderance of Protestants and North's, more and at the South, the reverse in the case, and beggary increases.

Every body knows that the English are great beer-drinkers, and Mr. Smith furnishes an account of one of the largest of their many large establishments for the manufacture of this exciting liquid:

Barclay's brewery, celebrated the world over, is such a curiosity that I have been tempted to visit it under them of my introducing to half an hour of family owning it. Though statistics are not much in my way you shall have the benefit of the few notes I thought it worth while to make on the spot; as it has been greatly enlarged latterly, perhaps they may possess novelty. The whole establishment covers fifteen acres, we saw one hundred and eighty vats, each containing from sixteen hundred to three thousand barrels; they are thirty to feet in height; one, thirty-six feet across at the top, the largest forty-three feet, and is in the enormous amount of three thousand hundred barrels! The weight of iron in the hoops alone is seventeen tons, [illegible] number seen weighing no less than one ton four hundred weight; it is large enough to serve as carriage and set horses into, it will contain four thousand barrels of imperial must, and its liquid treasure is worth eighty thousand dollars! Some of Mathew's gained would issues in value. There are stables for one hundred and eighty-seven of the enormous horses employed for delivery, each worth three hundred dollars, one little below an ornamented and female high to be felt eighteen hands or six feet; a steam engine finds tall employment in breaking up their food.

In one place saw new men in vats handling the hot hops, as namely named as mangas. In one vat was one thousand three hundred and sixty bushels of malt; a copper boiler is so large that forty men have dined in it comfortably; it will contain four thousand two hundred barrels of beer. Here are conduits half a mile in length, rail-road, hoppers, steam-engines, &c. enough to confuse one. Thirty tons of hops are used per day consumed. The malt house will contain sixteen hundred quarters; the vaults will contain two millions and a quarter of dollars; sixty great vats are kept to destroy the air-bubbles. Fifteen hundred barrels of ale are made daily; it is cooled in summer by cutious refrigerators. There is even a burying-ground for the men who die, but by this there is no longer room; the space is wanted, the temperance men would say, to make porter for others. The brewery was partially burnt in 1832, but precautions are now taken so that the whole can be flooded in a very short time. To look at the Thames water you would not say it was a desirable article to drink; but the people have accustomed with beer; whenever you go you see huge signs. "Truman, Hanbury and Buxton's Entire," and so of other brewers, while the beer is on every Hinder table; and "decoctions" to catch the servants and soldiers, whether they spend it for that purpose or not, it is so settled in the contract. The great London brewers are very rich men, have been honored, and then insure the sale of their own beer.

The following notice of the present head of the Penn family will be interesting to our Pennsylvania readers:

The second, the other day, a kind invitation to visit the present, head of the family, of the founder of Pennsylvania, and his lineal descendant. Granville John Penn, Esq., of Stoke Park, near Windsor, where I have been most hospitably entertained; as the name and family of this gentleman interests many of the descendants of our first settlers, and as we Pennsylvanians consider the name as public property, Mr. Penn, I feel assured, will not deem it an intrusion if the private breach if I tell you who constitutes the present descendants of the peaceful good Quaker. Thomas Penn, who, with his brother Richard, was joint Proprietor of Pennsylvania, married Lady Juliana Fermor; his son John built the present Stoke new manor house, a superb mansion, in the Italian style, the former large dwelling, the residence of Sir Edward Coke, having been mostly pulled down. He died without issue, and the estate gave it to Granville, his brother, who died only eight months since, leaving it to the issue of his eldest son, Granville John Penn, Esq., the present possessor, aged about forty-three; he is much interested about us in Pennsylvania, respecting which I had the honor of answering many pertinent questions. His mother and two sisters reside with him, and I met there his accomplished brother William Penn, an intermediate brother, Thomas Gordon Penn, is in orders.

The manor of Stoke consists of one thousand acres, four hundred of which is in a Park, very finely wooded, where ranges considerable game, including two hundred and fifty deer; here reigns that natural ease enjoyed by the wealthy English in so very remarkable a degree. The noble trees are venerable, every feature of wood, lake, fine views, an excellent and large library await the fortunate guest. Windsor Castle and Forest are seen through numerous beautiful vistas from the library, charming rooms, extensive pleasure-grounds, and park. The collection of family pictures, historical portraits and statuary, is highly interesting. The original picture of Penn's Treaty with the Indians, by West, estimated at the drawing-room.

Our tobacco-growing friends in the West and South, will be interested in the following:

The revenue derived from tobacco is enormous; we were most kindly shown through the vast structures containing the raw as well as the manufactured article, which seems to tempt [illegible] the twenty-two millions per thousand; they are sometimes retailed at the best quality at eighteen cents each, or one hundred and sixty dollars the thousand; a few belonging to the estate of the Duke of Sussex, sold some years back, for seven hundred dollars per thousand; smoking is quite his fashion, but the expensive pleasure has to be paid for; much very inferior tobacco is employed; from its manufacture depending on smallness, which people enjoy after a shocking weed. The poor are content with a little pipe-ful a pipe. The plant would grow well in Ireland where it has been tried, but the revenue must be saved of thirty millions of dollars. There are now in London thirty thousand hogsheads; it is supposed that about as much more in value, in the shape of cigars and manufactured weed, is smuggled annually. The duty on cigars is 3s. and 6d. per pound; a thousand cigars may weigh nine pounds, so that the duty on cigars of every quality is only twenty dollars